இப்படிச் செய்வதால் நாள் ஒன்றுக்கு 50,000 லிட்டர் பால் பதப்படுத்தலாம். பின்னர் நாள் ஒன்றுக்கு 1,50000 லிட்டர் பால் பதப்படுத்தும் வகையில் இது விஸ்தரிக்கப்படும். மதுரை, ராமநாதபுரம் மாவட்டங்களில் மதுரையிலிருந்து இருபது முதல் நாற்பது மைல் சுற்றுப்புறத்தில் இருக்கும் ஊர்களில், கூட்டுறவு பால் உற்பத்தியாளர் யூனியன் மூலமாக முக்கியமாக கிராம பால் உற்பத்திக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களிடமிருந்து பால் பெறப்படும். அவ்வாறு பெறும் பால், சேகரிப்பு நிலையங்களில் ஒப்படைக்கப்படும். பின்னர். ஸ்ரீவில்லிபுத்தூர், விருதுநகர், ஒட்டன் சத்திரம் ஆகிய இடங்களில் நிறுவ உத்தேசித்துள்ள குளிர்சாதன நிலையங்களில் பால் குளிர வைக்கப்படும். மேலூர் உசிலம்பட்டி பிரதேசங்களில் பண்ணைக் குளிர்சாதன நிலையங்களை அமைக்க உத்தேசித்துள்ளது ஐந்து மைல் முதல் இருபது மைல் சுற்றளவுக்குள் இருக்கும் கிராமங்களில் பால் சேகரிக்கப்பட்டு இந்த நிலையத்தில் நேரடியாகச் சேர்ப்பிக்கப்படும். அவ்வாறு சேகரித்த பாலை மத்தியப் பண்ணையில் பக்குவபபடுத்தி முழுப்பாலாகவும், குறைந்த கொழுப்புச் சத்துள்ள பாலாகவும், தரமான பாலாகவும் தயாரிககப்படும். குறைந்த கொழுப்புச் சத்துள்ள பால் 100 ரூபாய்க்கு மேற்படாமல் மாதாந்தர வருமானம் உள்ள குறைந்த வருமானக் குடும்பங்களுக்குச் சகாய விலையில் விற்கப்படும். பக்குவப்படுத்தப்பட்ட பால் ஒவ்வொரு குடும்பத்திற்கும் 1 லிட்டர் வீதம் சகாய விலையில் இந்த குடும்பங்களுக்கு வழங்கப்படும். எஞ்சிய பாலில் பெரும்பகுதி குழந்தைகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும். பால் வழங்குவதில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கும் தாய்—சேய் சுகாதார நிலையங்களுக்கும் மக்கள் நல நிறுவனங்களுக்கும் முற்சலுகை அளிக்கப்படும். உபரி கொழுப்பு வெண்ணையாகவும், நெய்யாகவும் மற்றப் பொருள்களாகவும் மாற்றப்படும். மதுரையில் பல விற்பனை நிலையங்கள் மூலம் இந்தப் பால் விற்கப்படும். இத்திட்டம் அரசாங்க உதவிபெறும் கூட்டுறவு யூனியன் ஒன்றினால் நடத்தபபடும்.

2. இத் திட்டத்திற்கு அடியிற்கண்ட உதவிகள் செய்ய சர்வதேச சிறுவர் நிதி ஸ்தாபனம் (UNICFF) முன்வந்துள்ளது பால் சேகரிப்பு, குளிர வைப்பு நிலையங்களுக்குச் சாதனங்கள், சாலை டாங்கர்கள், பால் வாங்கும் சாதனங்கள், புட்டி கழுவும், பால் குளிர் வைக்கும், மடி கடடும், பால் சேகரித்துவைக்கும், பால் பதபபடுத்தும், தரப்படுத்தும், சீராக்கும் சாதனங்கள், பாலைத் தரப்படுத்தும், புட்டி கழுவும், புட்டி நிரப்பும் பெரும் ஏனங்களில் பால் நிரப்பும் சாதனங்கள் முதலியவை கப்பற்கூலி உள்பட மொத்தம் 6,60,000 அமெரிக்க டாலர் செலவில் (சுமார் 31 லட்சம் ரூபாய்) வழங்கப்படும். சர்வதேச சிறுவர் ஸ்தாபனத்தின் நிர்வாக சபை 1962-ம் ஜூன் மாதம் நடந்த கூட்டத்தில் மொத்தம் 6,60,000 அமெரிக்க டாலர் தர இசைந்தது. மதுரை நகரில் புதிய பாற்பண்ணை ஆரம்பிக்கவே இத்தொகை அளிக்கப்படும். முதற்கண் 1,00,000 அமெரிக்க டாலர் தரப்படும். இத்திட்டம் அபிவிருத்தி அடைய அடைய எஞ்சிய தொகை அடுத்து நடக்கும் சபைக் கூட்டங்களில் அனுமதிக்கப்படும்.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item VII on page 19.]

Address by the Govenor of Madra

Hon'ble Members of the Legislature.

It is with mixed feelings that I welcome you to the current session of the Legislature. While it gives me great pleasure to be able to extend to you, my hearty greetings for the New Year, it is a matter of profound regret and poignant grief that, for the first time in the history of Independent India, we have had to face military aggression. That a country so firmly wedded to the cause

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of peace should have been the victim of naked aggression has come to us as a rude shock. The nation has, however risen as one man to meet the challenge. A new strength is being forged, the basic unity of the people has been re-discovered and national honour and self-respect have asserted themselves. It is a matter of gratification to us that our State, which has never lagged behind any other in any sphere of constructive activity, has responded magnificiently in this hour of crisis. The collections in our State for the National Defence Fund have crossed the two-crore mark, but what is even more significant is the sense of determination and dedication and the feeling of oneness with which the people have rallied to the call of the country. International observers have assessed that the unity of the country in the face of aggression has upset the Chinese calculations completely. It is imperative that until the aggression is completely vacated we should not relax our vigilance or slacken our defence efforts, in spite of the situation created by the unilateral cease-fire declaration and withdrawal of forces by the Chinese but should assiduously build up our defence potential to be able to repulse any assault on our frontiers.

National Emergency and measures undertaken to meet it.

2. I will now briiefly mention to you all the various important measures undertaken by the Government during the Emergency.

With a view to co-ordinating the work connected with the National Defence Aid, a 91-Member Committee has been constituted in this State. A compact Executive Committee and a Sub-Committee for Amenity and Welfare of Troops have also been formed. District Level Committees with Collectors as Chairmen have also been constituted.

On account of the present emergency, the responsibilities and duties of the Police Force have considerably increased. It has become necessary to augment the Police strength to meet the increased demands on the services of the Police Force. It is also proposed to raise a force of Home Guards in the State. These will be of assistance to the Police. The formation of 35 additional N.C.C. Rifle Companies with 35 officers and 7,000 cadets has been sanctioned.

The need for the implementation of Civil Defence measures has not yet arisen in this State. However, the Government have plans ready for implementation with the active co-operation of the members of the general public and volunteer organisations. Training in First Aid and Home Nursing has been arranged for by the Director of Medical Services and a start has been made by training volunteers from Government Offices. It is encouraging to note that about 2,000 Government Servants are already undergoing this training in Madras City and several others are waiting to be trained.

Special short-term training courses for Drivers, Telephone Operators, Auxiliary Midwives and Craftsmen have been sanctioned. The names of Doctors and Engineers who have offered to serve in

the border States have been forwarded to the Government of India. Action has been taken to step up recruitment of Nurse Pupils, Pharmacists, Laboratory Technicians and X-ray Technicians. The State Government and its officers are giving necessary assistance in the matter of recruitment to the Defence Services and to meet their other demands.

A close watch is being maintained on the trend of prices and supply position of essential commodities. Arrangements are being made to open fair shops in the City for the sale of firewood. A scheme for the voluntary control of prices of vegetables in the City has been evolbed. Schemes for the increase in production of vegetables have been sanctioned. The Madras Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1962, has been issued.

As in other fields, the National Emergency has had its impact on the field of Transport. The Government of India have frozen stocks of jeeps, station wagons and trucks with the dealers and have directed that the monthly requirements of petrol and diesel oil by bulk consumers be restricted to their monthly average consumption of POL during the first half of 1962. In view of the difficult supply position of chasses for civil requirements and the need to conserve POL, Government are reviewing their policy regarding opening of new routes, putting additional buses on existing routes and the grant of variations or extensions involving additional consumptions of POL, etc.

At the request of the Government of India, this Government have placed at their disposal, two Battalions (12 Companies) of Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police of this State. Two Battalions of Armed Police are being raised in this State to form part of "India Reserve" of Armed Police, in replacement of the Companies deputed to the Government of India.

Panchayats and Panchayat Unions.

3. The Panchayat Unions and Panchayats in the State have, I am glad to say, proved equal to the new responsibilities which the Emergency has thrown upon them. The leaders of local institutions have come forward with liberal donations in cash and kind for the defence effort. The Panchayat Union and Panchayats have decided to take up measures for the intensification of agriculture and village industries programmes which will aid the defence effort. Instructions have been issued for the formation of a Village Volunteer Force in every Panchayat of the State in order to mobilise human and material resources available in the local area under the charge of each Panchayat for the National Defence Effort. Three Units of the Village Volunteer Force, viz., the unit for Production, the unit for Mass Education and the unit for Village Defence will undertake measures for the intensification of agricultural production, correct and proper education and for the defence of the village. All able-bodied villagers who volunteer to join the force will be its members. Associated with the scheme is the idea of a Labour Bank to pool labour resources and make them available

at appropriate times for appropriate works. The scheme was formally inaugurated on the 26th January 1963. Every Panchayat will furnish a concrete programme for production within the limits of its village to the Village Volunteer Force and it will be the responsibility of the Village Volunteer Force to carry out the specific measures of improvement.

The response and the reaction of the local institutions to the new scheme of the Village Volunteer Force and Labour Bank have been enthusiastic. All the District Development Councils, the Panchayat Union Councils and the Panchayats are meeting soon to discuss the details and to formulate concrete programmes of action to implement the scheme.

4. The Panchayat Unions in the State continue to implement, with enthusiasm, various programmes of the National Extension Service Scheme of Community Development entrusted to them under Section 66 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, including, in particular, measures relating to the development of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Village Industries, Elementary Education, Social Education and Women and Children's Welfare. The Panchayat Unions have carried out an unprecedentedly large and widespread works programme for the improvement of communications and provision of water supply facilities. Recently they have taken up the village industries programme with great interest and they are seeking to establish as many village industries as possible.

The enthusiasm shown by the Chairmen and members of the Panchayat Union Councils and their willingness to accept the responsibility to improve their villages both in their own interest and in the cause of the Nation is most encouraging.

Third Five-Year Plan.

5. The implementation of the Third Five-Year Plan is progressing satisfactorily. Out of the five-year provision of Rs. 291 crores, we had budgeted for Rs. 48 crores in 1961–62, the first year of the Plan and the actual expenditure was a little higher at Rs. 50 crores. For 1962–63, our budgeted outlay is Rs. 57 crores and it is now anticipated that the expenditure on Plan Schemes will be of the order of Rs. 59 crores. The physical targets of the Plan for the year are also expected to be generally realised, in full.

6. In the context of the present emergency, the fulfilment of the Plan has assumed special importance. It is an integral part of our Defence effort. The relative priorities in the Plan may, of course, have to be re-arranged and adapted to meet the present requirements. But it is only by fulfilling the essential programmes included in the Plan that we can step up production in the fields needed for Defence efforts. The Government have made a comprehensive review of the programmes included in the Third Five-Year Plan and have re-oriented them in the situation created by the emergency. We have pruned our building programmes considerably

so as to conserve our resources and also to economise on scarce materials like cement and steel. The deferring of some of these building programmes may no doubt cause a little inconvenience, but should not be grudged in the present context when all our limited resources have to be mobilised and concentrated on fulfilling productive schemes of national importance. Likewise, we have had to adopt a more selective approach in regard to social welfare programmes and the expenditure on these programmes will be on a lower scale than hitherto. But, as the Hon'ble Members are aware the State Plan is already production-oriented and the bulk of our Plan provision is concentrated on heads of developments like Irrigation, Power, Agricultural Production and Industrial Development and so there cannot be any question of pruning the outlays on these programmes. In fact, we have had to accelerate these programmes and make considerably larger provision for them. The Annual Plan for 1963–64, which will be presented to the House along with the Budget proposals, will reflect the re-orientation we have given to our programmes.

7. The State Government have passed orders raising the Provident. Fund contribution payable by Government employees with effect from January 1963 with a view to mobilising additional resources for the fulfilment of the Plan.

Food and Agriculture.

8. The various schemes for the development of agriculture including the Minor Irrigation Programme, Repairs and Renovation of Irrigation Tanks, and Soil Conservation Schemes are all making satisfactory progress. Against a target of 17 lakh tons of additional production set for the Third Plan, an additional production of 2·04 lakh tons was achieved during the first year of the Plan. The target for the current year is 4.85 lakh tons. Intensive efforts are now being made to reach the target by providing necessary services to the ryots and Government are confident of success in this regard.

9. Fortunately the current season has been a favourable one and we are expecting, as Hon'ble Members are aware, a good harvest. It is proposed to procure on Central Government account one lakh tons of rice from the rice-millers of this State on a voluntary basis.

10. The Government are also keenly alive to the need for greater production in agriculture as part of the war effort. A scheme for increasing the production of vegetables in and around urban areas has been sanctioned for a period of three years and it is estimated to cost Rs. 13·7 lakhs. The aim is to have an additional production of twenty thousand tons by the end of the first year of the scheme. Proposals for stepping up the tempo of agricultural development in respect of paddy and short-term crops in select areas are under consideration and will be implemented very shortly.

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11. Cotton and oilseeds are the principal commercial crops requiring accelerated production with a view to conserving and earning foreign exchange. Special schemes for intensifying the production in select areas are also being taken up.

12. All the Plantation Schemes undertaken during the Second Plan period are being continued in the Third Five-Year Plan. The important Schemes of Economic Plantations undertaken during the Third Five-Year Plan relate to Rubber Plantations in Kanyakumari district, Bamboo Plantations in Coimbatore district and the raising of quick growing Fuel Plantations in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot, with a view to overcoming the shortage in the supply of firewood, especially in the City of Madras. Under the last-mentioned Scheme, about 1,000 acres have been taken up for planting during 1962–63, and about 1,000 more acres are proposed to be covered during the year 1963–64.

13. Further progress has been made in the implementation of the Madras Dairy and Milk Project. Seven units are working at present with a total strength of more than 3,200 cattle in the Milk Colony at Madhavaram. The remaining unit as also the Central Dairy is expected to be opened early this year. Steps are being taken to intensify the procurement of milk from rural areas through the organisation of Rural Co-operative Milk Supply Societies, to supplement the milk obtained from the licensees in the Colony, for supply in the City. A scheme for the setting up of an integrated Dairy at Erode in Coimbatore district for procuring and processing surplus milk in the Erode area, for transport to Madras City through rail tankers and for sale in the City after pasteurisation in the Central Dairy under the Madras Dairy and Milk Project, has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 33 lakhs.

A scheme for the installation of a pasteurisation plant at Madurai in the Co-operative Sector with UNICEF assistance is under active consideration. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 78 lakhs inclusive of the UNICEF aid of about Rs. 31 lakhs.

Co-operation.

14. The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the organisation of Consumers' Co-operative Stores in the State with a view to stabilishing the prices of rice and other essential articles. The scheme in its first phase is being implemented in nine centres, viz., Madras City, Madurai, Thanjavur, Tuticorin, Vellore, Salem, Cuddalore, Nagercoil and Tiruchirappalli towns, having a population of more than one lakh each. In addition to the existing 74 consumer stores in the above nine centres, 14 new stores will be started. The existing stores will also open 57 more branches under the scheme. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 38 lakhs for one year. The Government have also sanctioned a scheme for the organisation of 150 Consumers' Co-operative Stores for Industrial Workers and Plantation Labour. These stores will be organised for industrial establishments and plantations having 250 or more workers each.

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Industries.

15. The large-scale tests conducted on the production of iron and steel with Neyveli Lignite and Salem Iron Ore in East Germany and Norway have yielded successful results and have established the feasibility of the Project. On the basis of the promising results of these tests, the Government of India have decided to proceed with the preparation of the detailed Project Report for a half-million ton Steel Plant based on Neyveli Lignite and Salem Iron Ore. The preparation of the detailed Project Report has been entrusted by them to Messrs. Dastur and Company, a firm of Metallurgical Engineers with experience of Steel Plan Design. Messrs. Dastur and Company are expected to submit the detailed Project Report to the Government of India by August-September this year. The Government are offering all the assistance required by the consulting Engineers in carrying out their assignment and are conducting various surveys indicated by them for the collection of data.

16. In the integrated Neyveli Lignite Project, the first unit of the power station has been commissioned. The installation of the second unit has now been completed.

17. The Government of India have decided to set up a High Altitude Cosmic Ray Research Laboratory near Kodaikanal and a Marine Diesel Engines Factory at Ernavur on the outskirts of Madras. A large block of land required for the latter project is in the process of acquisition.

Labour and Employment.

18. In view of the National Emergency, and the consequent need to maximise production, it is essential that there is an uninterrupted flow of production of goods without any interruption due to work stoppages. The Labour and Management in this State have agreed at a Conference in November 1962 to maintain cordial relationship and work in harmony. This has generated a very healthy atmosphere of Industrial peace and goodwill and it is bound to make an impact on production. There is abundant enthusiasm on the part of Labour and Management to maximise production by working additional shifts, cutting down costs and avoiding waste. It is hoped that these efforts will be continued relentlessly to meet the challenge that is facing the Country to-day. There has been very good response from Labour towards contribution to the National Defence Fund. The Government have permitted the factories to work on holidays so that the labourers can contribute the wages earned by them on those days to the Fund. I commend the efforts of those who have brought about this atmosphere of harmony and goodwill.

19. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme which is one of the important social security measures undertaken by the State with a view to affording free medical aid of a high standard to the workers, has already been implemented in all the major Industrial centres of this State. In spite of the situation created by the

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National Emergency and the consequent difficulties in securing the services of medical personnel, the Government are taking all possible measures to extend the scheme to new areas. The scheme has been extended to Erode and Pollachi areas last month. The Government have also sanctioned the construction of a separate hospital at Coimbatore for the workers at a cost of Rs. 46 lakhs.

Power.

20. The execution of power schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan has been progressing as scheduled and the additional generating capacity envisaged under the Third Plan is expected to be achieved during 1964 and 1965. In the meanwhile, the demand for power in the State has gone up considerably due to the large number of industries springing up and also due to rapid progress in the rural electrification programme. In view of the National Emergency the additional demand for power for Defence efforts is being met on top priority. It has, therefore, become essential to conserve power in all possible ways and the Government have accordingly introduced certain restrictions on the use of power for non-essential purposes. The storages in the hydel reservoirs are far from satisfactory in view of the inadequate rains this year in the catchment areas and the postition is likely to become difficult in the ensuing summer months. The Government are taking steps to augment power production and, with this end in view, the Madras State Electricity Board is assisting the Neyveli Lignite Corporation by making available the skilled and semi-skilled workmen required for the erection of the third generating unit at Neyveli before May this year. To meet the increased demand, they are exploring all possibilities of advancing the commissioning of power projects. The Planning Commission has approved the erection of the third and fourth units of the Mettur Tunnel Scheme during the Third Plan period itself and the Scheme is in good progress.

21. It has been the consistent view of this Government during the past five years that the power position in the State can be put on an even keel only by the establishment of a nuclear power station in this State. It is gratifying to note that the Government of India have since decided that, when a third Atomic Power Station is located in this country, it should be at Kalpakkam near Mahabalipuram.

Irrigation.

22. In the matter of Irrigation, Madras has progressed quite far; yet, it has not been far enough for self-sufficiency in food production. Her few major rivers have all been harnessed fully. The targets in the First and Second Five-Year Plans have been achieved almost fully. Our future expansion of irrigation can be only through stray medium schemes of local importance here and there. Two schemes of this type, viz., improvements to Palar Anicut and the Sathanur II Stage have been taken up and are under execution and two more schemes

viz., the Manjalar in Madurai district and the Gomukhi Nadi in South Arcot district have now been sanctioned and they will be taken up for execution shortly.

23. We are stepping up the pace of execution of the Minor Irrigation Schemes where results accrue much more quickly. This is now our most positive contribution in stepping up Food Production and, as emphasised by our Prime Minister, this will also be our most immediate War Effort.

24. A special circle has been formed to investigate the Minor Irrigation Schemes. Additional funds to the extent needed will be made available. Side by side, special steps will also be taken to de-silt and remodel the old tanks to increase their irrigation potential and make unfailing the water needed for Food Production. With this object in view, a special drive is now being made to see that the Kudimaramath works, which have hitherto been under the control of the Revenue Department, are entrusted directly to Panchayats and Panchayat Unions for maintenance and proper upkeep. All administrative and financial assistance will be given to this drive and the co-operation of the people as well as these Panchayats will be secured so that all these Irrigation works will quickly be put in good trim.

25. The multi-purpose Parambikulam-Aliyar Project is making excellent progress. Out of eight reservoirs, the Aliyar Reservoir has been thrown open for Irrigation on 2nd October 1962 by our Chief Minister to irrigate 7,500 acres. The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project has already borne fruit and further areas will be brought under Irrigation as and when other reservoirs are completed.

Medical and Public Health.

26. The question of amalgamation of the Medical and Public Health Departments in this State has been engaging the attention of the Government for several years. It was not, however, pursued in the past for various reasons. The Government have recently examined this question again and have decided in principle to integrate the two departments, with a view to achieving better co-ordination of the curative and preventive activities in this State and also to ensuring satisfactory arrangements for the manning of the posts in the Medical and Public Health Departments, particularly in the Public Health Department. A high-power Committee with the Chief Secretary to Government as the Chairman has been appointed to work out the details of integration. The Government are awaiting the report of the Committee.

Education.

27. Educational concessions have been sanctioned to the children of the serving personnel of the Defence Services. It is proposed to make N.C.C. training compulsory from the next academic year for all College boys and teaching staff, excepting the final year degree students and the post-graduate students. In

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respect of girl students, though training will not be compulsory, a minimum of one unit would be required to be raised by each of the Women's Colleges.

Constitution of All-India Services.

28. The Government of India have under consideration the constitution of All-India Services for Medical and Public Health as well as for Engineering and Forestry. This Government have agreed in principle to the formation of such Services. Details of the schemes are being worked out in consultation with the Government of India.

Slum Improvement.

29. The number of slums in certain areas in this State is on the increase, and they are likely to become a source of danger to public health and the sanitation of the said areas. Under the existing law, it has not been possible to arrest the growth of slums effectively, to eliminate congestion and to provide for certain basic needs such as streets, water-supply and drainage in them, and to clear those which are unfit for human habitation. To obviate this difficulty, legislation is on the anvil to provide for the removal of unhygienic and insanitary conditions prevailing in slums, for better accommodation and improved living conditions for slum-dwellers and for the acquisition of land for the purpose of improving or developing slum areas, re-developing slum clearance areas and rehabilitating slum-dwellers.

Legislative Programme.

30. The Legislative programme for this session is not very heavy. The measures which may come up for your consideration are—

(*a*) A Bill for the levy of a tax on urban land, applicable to Madras City and other municipal towns; and

(*b*) A Bill for the enhancement of assessment on wet lands and also for the enhancement of the water-cess on dry lands.

31. Before I conclude, let me express my earnest hope that you will, as usual, conduct your deliberations with due regard to Parliamentary decorum, dignity and a high sense of public duty. On political ideologies there are bound to be differences amongst you all, but when the enemy is at our doors and when, in consequence thereof, a grave National Emergency has arisen, we have to sink such differences and unite and work as one man to defend our Sacred Mother Land. I have no doubt whatsoever in my mind that, thanks to our concerted efforts in this direction, the victory will be ours, ultimately."